SEPTEMBER 18, 1779. THE NUMBER 32.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON & NICOLSON.

TO THE PUBLICK.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

THOSE who deem the eternal concerns of our immortal ſouls of no more conſequence than phyſicks or geometry, may think our opinions on each a like indifferent, with ſuch I do not mean to reaſon.

"To compel a man to pay for propogating opinions he diſbelieves and "abhors is ſinful and tyrannical."

This is drawn up with the covert appearance of attacking the old eſtabliſhment of a particular church or mode of Chriſtian worſhip in preference to others, and in that view is raiſing a ghoſt to frighten us with: It is a well known fact, that even the members of that church in the legiſlature cheerfully relinquiſhed this partial diſtinction in their favour, and I do not wiſh to recall it, as I ever thought it unjuſt; I deſire therefore once for all that in any thing I have ſaid or may ſay on this occaſion, I may not be miſunderſtood or miſrepreſented as favouring any diſtinctions amongſt the various denominations of Chriſtians, which I renounce as narrow, illiberal and unmanly, and only wiſh to eſtabliſh chriſtianity at large, upon a ſuppoſition that not only a majority, but the bulk of this community are Chriſtians; and if there be a few who are Jews, Mahomedans, Atheiſts or Deiſts amongſt us, though I would not wiſh to torture or perſecute them on account of their opinions, yet to exclude ſuch from our publick offices, is prudent and juſt; to reſtrain them from publiſhing their ſingular opinions to the diſturbance of ſociety, is equally ſound policy and a neceſſary caution to promote the general good; nor is it ſinful or tyrannical to compel them to pay towards the ſupport of religious worſhip, though they do not join in it, ſince if it be true that this regulation makes men more quiet, better members of ſociety, which I think experience proves, theſe few will receive a benefit in the quiet enjoyment of their lives and fortunes equivalent to their contribution; or if they think otherwiſe, may retire from the ſociety. But to keep up the analogy between civil and religious regulations I aſk why you compel a man to pay for the ſupport of your government, and reſtrain him from publiſhing his opinions in favour of another form he believes to be preferable? Why do you compel men to contribute to the ſalaries of your judges and other officers for the adminiſtration of juſtice, although they never have a ſuit in court, and others you oblige to pay, and ſubmit, againſt their wills, to the deciſions of the judges? You muſt anſwer that theſe regulations are for the general good and therefore individuals muſt acquieſce: This anſwer is to me perfectly ſatisfactory, and the favourers of this bill muſt prove that it doth not equally apply to religious regulations, judged by a majority to be for the general good. Again, it is one of the firſt purpoſes of entering into ſociety, to unite the ſtrength of the whole for repelling invaders; hence ariſes a duty upon each individual able to bear arms, to uſe them in the caſe of an invaſion; but Quakers and Menoniſts hold it ſinful to perform this duty; will you therefore excuſe them and throw their ſhare of this burthen upon other members? Common juſtice and equality forbid it; you may indeed accomodate the matter to them by accepting an equivalent for perſonal ſervice (which ſhould always be done where another is ready to perform the tour of duty for that equivalent) but not diſcharge them altogether. Innumerable other inſtances might be given where private intereſt and opinion are compelled in ſociety to yield to the publick good, but perhaps I have already ſaid more than was neceſſary on ſo obvious a poſition.

The bill goes on, "Even forcing a man to ſupport a particular "teacher of his own perſuaſion, is depriving him of the comfortable "liberty of giving his contributions to the particular paſtor whoſe morals "he would imitate and whoſe powers he feels perſuaſive to righteouſneſs, "and withholding from Miniſters thoſe temporal rewards which are an "incitement to earneſt labour."

It might have been added or rather ſubſtituted, that this deprives a man of the comfortable liberty of keeping his money and leaving theſe earneſt labourers to ſeek their reward in a future ſtate, or from others here more liberal and juſt. I conſider this part of the bill as determining (if this law had paſſed) the very important queſtion, in my opinion too long ſuſpended, *whether publick worſhip ſhall be eſtabliſhed and regulated and proviſion made for ſupporting Chriſtian teachers and places of worſhip, by a general and equal aſſeſſment, with liberty in the prayer to appropriate his quota to whatever denomination of Chriſtians he chooſes to be joined with*, or that as to religion, every one ſhall be left to do what is right in his own eyes? For the firſt alternative I mean to be an advocate, premiſing that by the term eſtabliſhment I mean that of chriſtianity, and by regulations I mean only ſuch as are neceſſary to ſecure the peace of ſociety, leaving each denomination at full liberty as to their modes of worſhip and the internal government of their church. I have before endeavoured to ſhew that the majority of every ſociety have in the nature of things, the ſame power to make religious, as what are called civil regulations for their government. The queſtion here is if it be prudent and proper to exerciſe this power in the caſe under conſideration; and this, like all others, muſt depend upon the tendency of the meaſure to promote the publick good, or the contrary.

If Congreſs and the legiſlature in directing, and we in aſſembling at places of publick worſhip, there aſcribing our glorious ſucceſs againſt a powerful enemy to the God of battles, without whoſe intervention we had fallen a ſacrifice, were not all guilty of impious mockery, it would ſeem as if this alone would prove publick worſhip to be our ſocial duty and intereſt; but I will mention ſome other arguments. A number of people aſſembling together once a week, joining in prayer and praiſes to the Father of Mercies, hearing the great work of univerſal love read and expounded, and having friendly converſation with each other, forms a kind of union of ſouls, harmonizes their manners, and cements ſociety; but if you have none other publick meetings, except the adverſary ones of litigants in the courts of juſtice, or the diſguſting ones of the militia, none but the iraſcible paſſions will be cultivated, and the members of your ſociety ever diſpoſed for warfare within itſelf. But this is not all, the mind of man is active and muſt be employed, and if the legiſlature do not direct them to uſeful modes of paſſing the time on Sundays, which long habit has taught them to conſider as a day of reſt from their ordinary labour, they will repair to tipling and gaming houſes where every ſpark of religion and moral virtue will ſoon be extinguiſhed from their minds, and if they do not, like the Iſraelits in the abſence of Moſes on Mount Sinai, ſet up ſtrange Gods to worſhip, they will probably in imitation of the ſame people, when after the death of Joſhua there was no government in Iſrael, fall into the practice of all manner of debauchery and diſſipation, inſomuch that for every Levite to take his concubine, and ſhe to play the whore againſt him, will become of ſmall conſideration in the roll of crimes: Is it then of no conſequence to ſociety to adopt a method which is calculated to cultivate virtue and avoid this general licentious temper? Surely it is, for after we have culled every volume in the Univerſe upon the various forms of government, fined and refined upon them until we fancy we have got the beſt, it is virtue that muſt cement ſocieties under any form, whilſt vice has a diſpelling, diſſolving quality, that will make them a rope of ſand and ſoon effect their deſtruction.

Taking it for proved then that publick worſhip is not only a duty but very beneficial to the ſtate, the next queſtion that occurs is whether it is beſt to have the teacher and his congregation fixed, or leave this worſhip to the accidental coming of ſome travelling preacher? Every argument in favour of the eſtabliſhment of publick worſhip, operates powerfully for fixing the Miniſter and his hearers, ſince otherwiſe you leave this important matter to mere chance; but this is not all, when an itenarant preacher comes, the novelty will indeed draw many together, and if he be a powerful orator, ſome haſty perturbations of the paſſions will be produced, which ſubſides as ſoon as he is gone: But if, as it ſometimes happens he appears ridiculous to all but a few who are reſolved to be pleaſed with him, the Aſſembly is turned into a farce, and if no worſe conſequences attend it, the ſeeds of diſcord among neighbours, are the only fruits of this viſit: Whereas when a number of men in a certain diſtrict put themſelves under a fixed teacher, an affection grows between them, continually drawing them together at ſtated periods to give and receive inſtruction; he is the conſtant watchman of their moral as well as religious conduct, and his example in both will have a powerful influence upon them; how a man is to imitate the example of a traveller I know not unleſs he travels with him. That theſe teachers ought to be paid for their labour is not only proved from ſcripture and reaſon, but, which ſome may think of more force, is admitted in this bill; and that this reward, as well as that of all civil publick officers ought to be fixed and certain, will appear from the following amongſt many other conſiderations. 1ſt. Equality requires it, that the ſupport may be drawn from the whole in proportion to their property, whereas left to themſelves, the avaritious will pay nothing, and the liberal too much to the injury of their families; this will be a ſource of contention amongſt them, increaſed by every repeated application, which in itſelf is a troubleſome diſagreeable buſineſs; whereas the annual collection of a fixed ſum from each, is eaſy, and being an ancient cuſtom will be cheerfully ſubmitted to. 2d. A certain permanent proviſion will induce parents to educate their ſons for the Miniſtry, and to a competent knowledge of the ſcriptures, endeavour to add a ſober moral conduct ſuited to the ſacred function; but parents will not ſo diſpoſe of their children, if the ſubſiſtence in this employment is left to depend, not on their *earneſt labours*, but the whim and caprice of others; our teachers will be ſuch as take it up when other occupations fail them, who will indeed conſult and attack our paſſions, but whether to reform our vices, or ſerve the preacher's intereſt, let experience and the ſpirit of the ſtatute of mortmain determine, which prove to me at leaſt, that as on the one hand the ſalaries of preachers ſhould be fixed for their benefit, ſo on the other it ſhould be ſo, to reſtrain them from graſping too much by means of their power over mens conſciences. 3d. Although men ſhould be left to the free exerciſe of their own judgment in matters of faith, yet they ought to be inſtructed in the ſcriptures, and all knowledge neceſſary to form a right judgment: The rich indeed may attain this knowledge, they can purchaſe books and find leiſure to read them, and their educations will enable them to underſtand them; but the poor have not this advantage; they cannot ſpare from the fruits of their labour to purchaſe books, nor time from its inceſſant calls to read them, nor are they able alone to ſupport a teacher; in the ſcheme of a general aſſeſſment of property, the teacher is ſupported chiefly by the rich, whilſt the poor have equal if not ſuperiour benefit from him; this perhaps being one of the greateſt benefits the poor receive from ſociety, they will do well to conſider very ſeriouſly, before they conſent to releaſe the rich therefrom; at the ſame time I am perſuaded the ſtate abounds with men of property, who do not wiſh this releaſe, but will cheerfully part with ſo much as is neceſſary for this deſirable purpoſe; and if there be a few who ſordidly wiſh to withhold their money, or who would have the lower claſs of mankind kept ignorant and irreligious that they may be the more ready inſtruments of their ambition or vice, ſure I am that ſo beneficial a propoſition ought not to be impeded for the ſake of ſuch men. Upon the whole it ſeems apparent that publick worſhip at fixed places, and at ſtated times, is our duty and intereſt; that this is beſt effected by a fixed preacher and congregation united as in other caſes by natural choice, [illegible]

that to have the former supported by fixed and equal contributions from the latter, is most consonant to justice and the peace of society; will then the legislature be withheld from adapting this, for the sake of somebody who wishes to obstruct it for no better reason than that he may retain the comfortable liberty of giving his part to I know not whom.

When I speak of *regulations*, I mean that they should extend only to two objects, the protection of all religious assemblies from violence and insult, without which the smaller congregations will be constantly subject to them from the larger; and some cautions to guard the state against conspiracies which might be formed in assemblies under pretence of religious worship: For I cannot accord to the assertion that "it is time "enough for the civil government to interpose when principles break out "into overt acts against its peace," having been long since taught a prudent maxim in Government *That preventive justice is better than vindicative*, even if we could be sure of retaining the power of punishment; which however the conspirators would generally prevent, if they were suffered to go on to overt act before they could be intermeddled with.

I will now take leave of this bill not without sanguine hopes that the Assembly at their next session will consign it to eternal oblivion, and pass a law for the support of religion upon some such plan as is herein explained. I am the publick's most obedient servant,

A SOCIAL CHRISTIAN.

BOSTON, AUGUST 23.

By Captain Cook *who arrived at* Salem, *in the* Salem *packet, on* Saturday *last, in* 30 *days from* Bilboa, *we have been favoured with an* English *paper containing the following Parliamentary intelligence respecting the* Spanish *manifesto, or rescript, delivered in by Count* D'Almodovar, *with some debates which passed thereon.*

LONDON, HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 16.

THE *novelty of* the the Spanish Ambassadour's having delivered in a manifesto, i. e. a declaration of war (for *no one* expected it, and *least of all* the Minister himself) together with the expectation of the King's message thereupon, a prodigious crowd of strangers blocked up the door, and filled up every avenue leading to the house, a little after two o'clock, under the most expressive impatience and anxiety for an introduction, while scarce a member came down without a friend or two, who had *forestalled* him the other side Westminster Hall.

Lord North having entered the House during the time the Speaker was attending the Lords on the King's commission, to give an assent to the bills; his Lordship, upon the Speaker's return, acquainted the House that he had it in command from his Majesty, to lay before them a true translation of the manifesto delivered by the Spanish Ambassadour, with a message from his Majesty respecting the same.

The very strong desire the publick must undoubtedly posses for the *fullest* information on this most important and truly interesting subject, causes us to feel a very particular satisfaction that we are, through the most happy efforts for that purpose, enabled to lay before our readers, and that at so early a time, copies *verbatim* of the *Spanish manifesto*, and the *King's Message* thereupon.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

ALL the world has been witness to the noble impartiality of the King, in the midst of the disputes of the court of London with its American colonies, and with France, besides which his Majesty having learned that his powerful mediation was desired, generously made an offer of it, which was accepted by the belligerent powers, and for this motive only a ship of war was sent on the part of his Britannick Majesty to one of the ports of Spain. The King has taken the most energetick steps, and such as ought to have produced the most happy effect, to bring those powers to an accommodation equally honourable to both parties; proposing for this wise end, expedients for smoothing difficulties, and preventing the calamities of war. But although his Majesty's propositions, and particularly those of his *ultimatum*, have been conformable to those which at other times the court of London itself had appeared to judge proper for an accommodation, and which were also quite as moderate, they have been rejected in a maner that fully proves the little desire which the British cabinet has to restore peace to Europe, and to preserve the King's friendship. In effect, the conduct of that cabinet, with regard to his Majesty, during the whole course of the negociation has had for its object, to prolong it for more than eight months. Either by these pretences, or by answers which could not be more inconclusive; whilst in this interval, the insults on the Spanish flag, and the violation of the Kings territories were carried on to an incredible excess; prizes have been made, ships have been searched and plundered, and a great number of them have been fired upon, which have been obliged to defend themselves, the registers have been opened and torn in pieces and even the packets of the court have been found on board the King's packet boats.

The dominions of the crown in America have been threatened, and they have gone to the dreadful extremity of raising the Indian nations, called Chatcas, Cheroquies and Chicachas, as against the innocent inhabitants of Louthana, who would have been the victims of the rage of these barbarians, if the Chatcas themselves had not repented, and revealed all the seduction the English had planned. The sovereignty of his Majesty in the province of Darien, and on the coast of St. Bias has been usurped; the Governour of Jamaica having granted to a rebel Indian the commission of Captain General of those provinces.

In short, the territory of the Bay of Honduras has been recently violated by exercising acts of hostility, and other excesses against the Spaniards, who have been imprisoned, and whose houses have been invaded; besides which, the court of London has hitherto neglected to accomplish what the 16th article of the last treaty of Paris stipulated relative to that coast.

Grievances so numerous, so weighty, and recent, have been at different times the object of complaints made in the King's name, and stated in memorials which were delivered either to the British Ministers at London or transmitted to them through the channel of the English Ambassadour at Madrid; but although the answers which were received have been friendly, his Majesty has hitherto obtained no other satisfaction than to see the insults repeated, which lately have amounted to the number of one hundred.

The King proceeding with the sincerity and candor which characterize him, has formally declared to the court of London, from the commencement of its disputes with France, that the conduct of England should be the rule of that which Spain would hold.

His Majesty likewise declared to that Court, that at the time their differences with that of Paris might be accommodated, it would be absolutely necessary to regulate those which had arisen, or might still arise with Spain, and in the plan of mediation which was sent to the underwritten Ambassadour the 28th of last September and which was by him delivered to the British Ministry in the beginning of October; a plan of which Lord Grantham was apprised, and of which he received a copy. His Majesty declared in positive terms to the belligerent powers, that in consideration of the insults which his subjects and dominions had suffered, and likewise of the attempts levelled against his rights, he should be under the necessity of taking his part, in case the negociation instead of being continued with sincerity, should be broken off, or should produce no effect.

The causes of complaint given by the court of London not having ceased and that court shewing no disposition to give reparation for them, the King has resolved, and orders his Ambassadour to declare that the honour of his crown, the protecting which he owes to his subjects, and his own personal dignity do not permit him to suffer their insults to continue and to neglect any longer the reparation of those already received, and that in this view, notwithstanding the pacifick dispositions of his Majesty, and even the particular inclination he has always had, and expressed for cultivating the friendship of his Britannick Majesty, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of making use of all the means which the Almighty has intrusted him with, to obtain that justice which he has solicited by so many ways without being able to acquire; in confiding on the justice of his cause, his Majesty hopes that the consequences of this resolution will not be imputed to him before God or man, and that other nations will form a suitable idea of this resolution, by comparing it to the conduct which they themselves have experienced on the part of the British Ministry. (signed)

Le MARQUIS D'ALMODOVAR.

LONDON, *June* 16, 1779.

KING'S MESSAGE.

GEORGE, R.

THE Ambassadour of the King of Spain having delivered a paper to Lord Viscount Weymouth, and signified, that he had received orders from his court, immediately to withdraw from this country; his Majesty has judged it necessary to direct a copy of that paper to be laid before the House of Commons as a matter of great importance to the crown and people; and his Majesty acquaints them at the same time that he has found himself obliged, in consequence of this hostile declaration, to recal his Ambassadour from Madrid.

His Majesty declares in the most solemn manner, that his desire to preserve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourse with the court of Spain, has been uniform and sincere, and that his conduct towards that power has been guided by no other motives or principles than those of good faith, honour, and justice; and his Majesty sees with the greater surprize the pretences on which this declaration is grounded, as some of the grievances enumerated in that paper, have never come to the knowledge of his Majesty, either by representation on the part of the Catholic King, or by intelligence from any other quarter; and in all those cases where applications have been received, the matter of complaint has been treated with the utmost attention, and put into a course of enquiry and redress.

His Majesty has the firmest confidence, that his faithful Commons will, with that zeal and publick spirit which he has so often experienced, support his Majesty in his resolution to exert all the power, and all the resources of the nation, to resist and repel any hostile attempts of the court of Spain; and that, by the blessing of God on the rectitude of his intentions, and the equity of his cause, his Majesty will be able to withstand and defeat the unjust and dangerous enterprizes of his enemies against the honour of his crown, and the commerce, the rights, and the common interests of all his subjects.

These important papers being read, Lord North moved for an humble address to his Majesty, and was seconded by Lord John Cavendish, assuring his Majesty that his faithful Commons were ready to assist him with their lives and fortunes against his enemies.

No debate ensued, and the question being put, it passed in the affirmative without a division. Lord John Cavendish now moved the House, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying his Majesty that the whole force of Great Britain, both naval and military, might be immediately collected together, and directed against the House of Bourbon."

Mr. Jenkinson, aware of the ingenuity with which the motion was framed, instantly required of the noble Lord who proposed it, that he would inform the House, whether by the words *the whole force of Great Britain*, be meant to include the naval and military force at present employed in America.

Lord John Cavendish readily admitted this to be included in the meaning of his motion, and was seconded by Mr. Thomas Townsend.

This occasioned a very warm and general debate, which continued till eleven o'clock, in the course of which the whole of the American war was travelled over a-fresh, and all the errours and follies of Ministry brought into review, and pointed against them with the most acrimonious satire and reproach, particularly by Mr. Fox, who was up for an hour and a half, sometimes shooting like a meteor through the regions of eloquence, dazzling the whole House, as it were, with the beauties and brilliancy of his declaration, and at other times pouring down his sarcasms and structures, like a cataract on the Minister, and his wretched dependents.

The Ministry at length afraid to negative the motion, and unwilling to let it pass, Mr. Jenkinson moved, by way of getting rid of it, that the House should adjourn, which being divided upon: There appeared for the motion 156; against it 80; majority 76.

The House then broke up, and the Speaker is to attend his Majesty at St. James's this day, with the address voted yesterday.

On the 17th day of June, the day after the Spanish manifesto was delivered, the King of Great Britain issued a proclamation making reprisals of all Spanish vessels, property, &c. comprehending much to the same purpose, as that which took place some time since against France.

WILLIAMSBURG, SEPTEMBER 18.

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, *dated June* 30, 1779.

THE news of the greateſt concern in Europe is, that the French and Spaniſh fleets are at ſea.—The Engliſh ſquadron in their harbours. Gibraltar blocked up. An army of 50,000 men in the provinces of Normandy and Bretagne ready to embark on board a great number of veſſels which are provided for that purpoſe.

Extract of another letter from Bilboa, *dated July* 6, 1779.

"The Breſt, Cadiz, and Ferrol fleets are all at ſea to the number of 70 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, bombs, &c. ſo that a little time will diſcover their deſtination. All Engliſh effects have been prohibited with the utmoſt ſeverity."

On Tueſday laſt died in child-bed, at Hog Iſland, in the county of Surry, the Lady of Sir Peyton Skipwith, Baronet. The many excellent qualities this Lady poſſeſſed almoſt render every eulogium ſuperfluous, as they eminently entitled her to the eſteem and affection of all connected or acquainted with her during her life, ſo they juſtify the affliction and ſorrow with which her diſeaſe has overwhelmed them.

IN COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 17, 1779.

ALL *Britiſh* ſubjects now in this ſtate, who come within the meaning and deſcription of the act of Aſſembly, intitled "An act concerning eſcheats and forfeitures from *Britiſh* ſubjects" and who have not already adopted ſome mode of leaving it, are required to attend at the city of *Williamſburg*, on the 11th day of next month, without fail, in readineſs to take their departure. A veſſel will be prepared to convey them to *New York*. *By order of the Lieutenant Governour in Council.*

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, C. C.

A PLAIN GOLD WATCH.

LEFT yeſterday in a neceſſary houſe in this city. It is remarkable in having no figures over the hours on the dial plate; is caped and jewelled; the maker's name *H. Fiſh London*. No chryſtal, a ſteel chain and gold ſeal ſet with a white cornelian; coat of arms engraved thereon. The ſtud which covers the ſpring to the outward caſe is worn, and ſhews the red wax within. If ſuch a watch is offered for ſale, the party ſtopping it will be thankfully rewarded. Whoever will deliver it to the bar-keeper at the *Raleigh*, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and no queſtions aſked.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 14, 1779.

To be SOLD *by order of the Hon. Court of Admiralty on the* 21ſt *inſtant* (September) *at the houſe of* George Brown *on* Gardon *creek in* Glouceſter *county*,

A NEW ſchooner, about 35 or 40 hogſheads burthen, with her ſails, rigging, *&c.* which are much worn: Alſo 8 or 10 half worn ſails, two cables, ſome ſmall cordage, about 150 buſhels of oats, a bale of new blankets, a few worſted ſtockings, a cheſt with a parcel of joiners tools, and ſundry other articles which was in the ſchooner when taken drifting on the 27th of *Auguſt*, by *George Brown*, and others, with a punt on her deck, but no perſon on board: Her bed births and lockers in her cabin all ripped up, and the chimney pulled down, a hole in the back of her ſtern, ſuppoſed to be made with a cannon ſhot. In the cheſt of tools was found a day book, in which is ſeveral charges of days work *&c.* againſt *Sampſon Curry*, *John Pew*, *Bitunton Mager*, and others, charged in 1778 and 1779, but by whom or in what place does not appear. Any perſon having a claim to the ſaid ſchooner, or the goods found on board of her, are deſired to make the ſame known on or before the 9th day of *October* next, on which day the court will ſet at the capitol in the city of *Williamſburg*, to hear and determine any claim that may be made.

(3) BENJAMIN POWELL, Marſhal.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 14, 1779.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder for ready money, at my mill plantation in* Eſſex *county, on* Tueſday *the* 5th *day of* October *next, if fair, if not, next fair day*,

A NUMBER of very likely *Virginia* born ſlaves; a great many high blooded horſes, amongſt them are two high bred ſtud horſes, a ſtock of cattle, ſheep, and hogs; alſo a quantity of good wheat. The ſale will be continued from day to day till all is ſold.

(2‖) HERNY GARNETT.

To be SLOD *at vendue on the* 1ſt *day of* October *next (if fair otherwiſe next fair day) if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale*,

THAT fine tract of land commonly known by the name of *Tucker's* windmill point, it contains about 140 acres, has an extenſive proſpect very convenient to fiſh and oyſters, and has every advantage that a merchant, ſhip builder, or a farmer could wiſh for. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber. It is within half a mile of *Portſmouth*, and nearly oppoſite to *Norfolk*.

(2‖) ROBERT TUCKER.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, before Mr.* Gabriel Galt's *door, on the firſt* Monday *in* October *next, it being* Henrico *court day*,

THE lot and tenement wherein Mr. *Geogehegan* now lives, in *Richmond* town, five months credit will be given, the purchaſer given bond with ſecurity. (2‖) QUIN MORTON.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1779.

FOR ſale at Mr. *Holt's* mill in *James City* county on *Friday* the twenty fourth of this month, a ſmall quantity of damaged PORK and BEEF. (1‖)

COMMITTED to the jail of *Lunenburg*, an *African* negro man who ſays his name is JAMES, and that he belonged to one *Richard Adams* of *King William* county, that the ſaid *Adams* has been ſome time dead, and his widow gone out of the county, he is a middle ſized fellow and ſpeaks but bad *Engliſh*, has ſome of his teeth filed and is of a black complexion, but no other particular mark. The owner is deſired to apply for him to (2‖) JOSEPH HIGHTOWER, Jailer.

ON *Thurſday October* the 7th being *Hanover* court day, will be expoſed for ſale, four choice young *Virginia* born NEGRO FELLOWS, equal to any in the ſtate, one of them a carpenter and cooper. (2‖)

NANSEMOND county, *Auguſt* 23, 1779.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *Thomas Godwin*, of *Nanſemond* county, deceaſed, are deſired to have them properly proved and apply for payment; thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment to EDWIN GRAY, } executors.
MILLS GODWIN, }
(2‖)

WESTMORELAND county, *September* 2, 1779.

I ADVERTISED *July* the 1ſt 1778, given notice to all perſons who had any demands againſt me, either by bond or open account, that they were deſired to bring them in by the firſt of *September* following and receive payment as I would not pay any intereſt money after that date, but there has been no application yet for the balance of a ſterling debt I am owing, and have been ready ſome time to diſcharge. Therefore I give farther notice that without there is an application by the 1ſt day of *January* next, for the money, ſhould times take a change, I will not pay more then the exchange is at this time, at no intereſt, agreeable to my former advertiſement. (1‖) JAMES MUSE.

WILL BE FOR SALE SOON,

A FEW thouſands of apple trees raiſed from the ſeed of *Hugh's* crab, of the age and ſize fit for ſetting. They ſtand in sight of *St. Peter's* church, at *Little Plantation* in *New Kent* county. And as the publick in general, may not be acquainted with orchards of this kind, it may not be amiſs, in this place, to give a ſhort and true account of them. Every ſingle ſeed of the ſame apple, or from off the ſame tree, produces a fruit peculiar to itſelf, and different from that of any, or every other of the ſeeds (yet the ſame caſe would ſtill hold on, touching fruits that riſe from the ſeed of any other apple, as well as thoſe of the *Hugh's* crab) but although the trees and fruits of this kind which we call the ſeedling crab, are evidently ſo many ſeveral ſorts, and differ much, in all outward appearance, from the tree and fruit of the right *Hugh's*; yet in quality, or ſome way or other, they ſurely point out from whence they came. Orchards of this kind, in my obſervation, have ſtood mighty winds, alarming and dreadful weather, ſince the middle of the year 1769; and is chiefly owing, no doubt to the firmneſs of their wood, and toughneſs of their root; and ſome ſay the apples of theſe trees, notwithſtanding they bloom early, are not nigh ſo eaſily killed with froſt as many of the fine or finer ſorts in uſe: Which yet may be; and is owing perhaps to ſomething admirable in the ſap; to a ſtrange inbred ſort of hardineſs, peculiarly given to ſome kinds of fruit. Theſe orchards are alſo moſt apt to afford a variety of fine eating apples; and although it is poſſible that any untried ſeedling orchard, may fail ſo to do (ſuch as are among the trees here named for ſale) yet it is moſt probable, that not one in ten thouſand would fail. But as touching the trees in general, they bear very full, and begin early, ſooner than the grafted cheeſe apple, and ſundry other ſorts, not worth while to recount; but the fruits are diverſe, being nicely variated, as in ſize and ſhape, colour, ſmell, and taſte, according to the number of trees, or juſt as nature would have them. And in common they keep well; may be ground or beaten leiſurely, not being ſoon ſubject to rot, like too many of the much talked of propagated ſorts among us. In ſhort, ſome of theſe trees (though the apples of each are ſo many ſeveral ſorts) have all the good properties that can belong to any; they begin ſoon, bear full, hang faſt, keep long, ſmell good, and eat well. But the ſeedling crab orchard, of which we have now had a view (an outward view) is undoubtedly and truly beneficial; affording much profit, yielding better and more cyder, in the opinion of ſome diſcerning men, than many of the noted ſorts among us (they alſo being but ſeedlings, propagated ſeedlings themſelves) which are called by as many different names, and looked upon as fine, famous, gainful fruits. The cyder made of theſe apples, when fully ripe, is commonly high coloured, much ſtronger than that of the right *Hugh's* crab, and ſufficiently grateful to appetite. In a word, the ſeedling crab cyder when properly made, is very fine, pleaſant, and much eſteemed by thoſe that have tried it. And thus far have we ſome knowledge of the ſeedling crab trees. The fitteſt and beſt time for planting will be while the ſap is going down, or not fairly quite gone, and the leaves ſtill green on the trees: Becauſe being now done, the broken and diſturbed roots will ſpring forth a little, and having the whole winter to ſettle them well in the earth, the trees will ſtart off bravely in the ſpring after, and ſo loſe but very little in growth (perhaps none, if properly tended) by tranſplantation, or being moved. But as it may not ſuit all (which looks more than likely) to plant out at this juncture, any time in the winter ſeaſon, or while the ſap is down, will do very well. Thoſe that intend to buy, are deſired to come and chooſe for themſelves; or if not convenient, to ſend proper white men in their ſtead. The price in money is not yet fixed, but will be nearly according to the preſent prices of other things. And where a perſon ſhall buy hundreds (the pay being good) a reaſonable time of credit will be given, if wanted. (1‖)

AUGUST 16, 1779.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 12, 1779.

MY wife *Fanny* having ſhamefully neglected, and approbriouſly laid aſide the duties of a chriſtian and a wife, in every reſpect where the conjugal ties of love and mutual intereſt are binding. I am conſtrained to give this publick notice, that I will not be bound by any contract ſhe may make; and I hereby forewarn all perſons whatever from truſting or crediting her on the ſtrength of the connections with her much abuſed and injured huſband. (1‖) THOMAS COUZENS.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Daniel Williams, *deceaſed, on* Friday *the* 1ſt *day of* October *next, at the late dwellingbouſe of* Mourning Williams, *deceaſed, in* Nanſemond *county, near* South Quay,

TEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, two FEATHER BEDS, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. Two years credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to

(1) THE EXECUTOR.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land in *King William* county, containing 332 acres, about 14 miles from the courthouse and has thereon a good dwellinghouse, with all other neceſſary and convenient houſes, on a fine healthy and agreeable ſituation, an excellent apple and peach orchard, with the crop of corn now growing on it conſiſting of about 200 barrels, a good ſtock of hogs, and a great variety of plantation utenſils. I will treat with any Gentleman for the above privately, between this and *November King William* court, at which time, if it is not diſpoſed of, it will be expoſed to publick ſale.

(1) THOMAS ROSE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 25, 1779.

TO be ſold between this and the 27th of *September*, at private ſale; the houſes and lots where the ſubſcriber lives, formerly belonging to Colonel *Chiſwell*, it is very well calculated for a tavern as there is every neceſſary requiſite, with a very good paſture joining. Alſo will be ſold for ready money, on *Wedneſday* the 22d of *September*, a variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture, conſiſting of beds, bedding, mohogany chairs, tables, and cheſt of drawrs, handſome looking-glaſſes, *Queen's* china plates and diſhes, ivory handled knives and forks, and an eaſy chair. Likewiſe two riding chairs and harneſs, two carts with harneſs for four horſes, three very good milch cows, three good chair horſes, two mare colts, one about 3 years old, the other 16 months, a negro woman, who is an exceeding good waſher and ironer; likewiſe will be ſold a cheſt of cabinet makers and houſe joiners tools, with a quantity of very fine broad one, two, and three inch mohogany plank, which has been cut this five years, a parcel of ſhingles, pine and oak plank and ſcantling, nails of different ſizes, window glaſs 8 by 10, and many other articles.—*** All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to ſettle their accounts by the laſt of *September*; and thoſe who have accounts are deſired to apply for payment. I likewiſe give notice to *John Stoney* and *Joſeph Doody*, who have each a bond of mine, to ſend or bring them in, or any one that has got them, as I am ready to ſettle them, and as I offered the money above 12 months ago. I do not look upon myſelf liable for any intereſt after this date; the reaſon I call upon theſe people on this publick manner is that I intend leaving this ſtate in *October* next.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

☞ If the houſe is not ſold by the time mentioned, it will be rented by the laſt of *September*, for which bond and ſecurity will be required by

B. B.

FOR SALE,

THREE thouſand acres of LAND in the upper end of *Halifax* county, lying on both ſides of *Dan* river, 400 of which is low grounds of the firſt quality, and the highland in general exceeding fine for either corn or tobacco. There is on this place, an exceeding good dwellinghouſe, with all other neceſſary and convenient houſes, on a handſome fine agreeable ſituation. The whole or part of this land will be ſold as may beſt ſuit thoſe who are inclinable to become purchaſers, or it may be exchanged for lands on the *Weſtern Waters*. The terms will be made known by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

(2f) JOHN LEWIS, Jun.

HALIFAX county, *Auguſt* 30, 1779.

FOR SALE,

ONE thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on both ſides of *Dan* river, in *Halifax* county, 300 of which is exceeding good low grounds, and the highland very good for either corn or tobacco. There is on this land two plantations, agreeably ſituated, on each of which are a very good dwellinghouſe, and all other neceſſary and convenient houſes, it may be ſold (the whole or part) as may beſt ſuit thoſe inclinable to purchaſe, or it may be exchanged for land on the *Weſtern Waters*. The terms may be made known by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

(2f) JOHN LEWIS.

PRINCE GEORGE, *Auguſt* 25, 1779.

ALL who have claims againſt the eſtate of Captain *Richard Davis*, late of *Nanſemond*, deceaſed, are deſired to apply; and thoſe who are indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to

(2) THOMAS DAVIS, Adminiſtrator.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in *Dumfries* the 24th of *Auguſt* laſt, a likely bay mare, upwards of 14 hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, branded on the near buttock I. C. a ſhort thin mane and ſwitch tail, paces, trots, and gallops, her hoofs very much worn. I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the thief and mare, or SIXTY DOLLARS for the mare delivered to me, and reaſonable charges paid. (1) WILLIAM LINTON.

STRAYED from *Swans Point* the 6th of *Auguſt*, a dark bay mare, 3 years old laſt ſpring, neither docked nor branded, or has ever been rode, ſhe was lately brought down the country, therefore I am apt to believe ſhe may endeavour to return to the place where raiſed. I will give 30 dollars to any perſon who will return her at the above mentioned place, or a ſum in proportion for information ſo that I get her again.

(1) HARTWELL COCKE.

STOLEN out of my paſture near *Williamſburg*, on *Tueſday* night the 24th of *Auguſt*, a bay horſe 9 years old, in bad order, about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe, his brand forgot, paces naturally, had a very bad gall on his left ſhoulder, has ſome ſaddle ſpots. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS for information where he may be had, or ONE HUNDRED on conviction of the thief.

(1) HUMPHREY HARWOOD.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,

STOLEN out of my paſture in *Goochland*, the 26th of *Auguſt* laſt, at night, a fine blooded bright bay mare, 5 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, neither docked nor branded, has remarkable near legs, and trots well. Any perſon delivering the ſaid mare to me, or gives ſuch intelligence ſo that I get her again, ſhall have the above reward.

(1) PHILIP WEBBER.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL GOOD BEDS AND FURNITURE.

Apply to me in *King & Queen*.

(1) JOHN GARDNER.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

FOR each of the following deſerters from the ſhip TARTAR, viz. *Matthew Nightengale, John Taylor, Elliſ Edwards, Mottо Pickerin, Patrick Hopkins, Thomas Mains, George Day*, and *Auguſtine Boyd*, all of *Wicomico* pariſh, *Northumberland* county; *Richard Timberlake* and *William Darby* of *Lancaſter* county; *John Baſs* of *Middleſex*; *John Marſhall, Daniel Grant*, and *Dennis Obrian*, there is reaſon to believe are gone to *North Carolina*. The above reward will be given for each of the above deſerters, on their being delivered on board any armed veſſel belonging to this ſtate.

THOMAS GRANT.

CHICKAHOMANY SHIP-YARD, *September* 10, 1779.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND adjoining the town of *Richmond*. A good title will be made to the ſame. Alſo a conſiderable number of half acre lots in the ſaid town.---Wanted a capital ſum of money; the banker to ſecure himſelf.—*** I intend to ſet out for *France* as ſoon as my affairs will permit, and to return as ſoon as convenient.

WILLIAM COUTTS.

RICHMOND town, *Auguſt* 20, 1779.

THURSDAY the 23d of *September*, being the time appointed for the meeting of the CHATHAM ROPE YARD company, the members are requeſted to meet at Mr. *Gabriel Gait's* in this place. Seine twine and other white work may, as well as tared rope, be had in any quantity at this yard. There are ſeveral fine ſeines juſt finiſhed, completely fitted for immediate uſe. (3)

NORFOLK county, *Auguſt* 14, 1779.

WE moſt earneſtly requeſt the claimants to the eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Claiborne*, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts without farther delay: We can aſſure them that we are of opinion, that that eſtate is ſufficient to pay every juſt claim againſt it, but willing to pay reſpect to debts of the firſt dignity, determine us to fix the 1ſt day of *October* next, for the demands againſt that eſtate being made known to us, after which period, we ſhall proceed to pay off all juſt accounts that may be rendered.

(1) ARTHUR BOUSH, JOHN WILSON, } Executors.

FOUND in the woods near *South Quay*, on the 20th of *July* laſt (by the ſubſcriber, who lives within 4 miles of *Southampton* courthouſe) three horſes with budgets and ſaddles on them, *viz.* A likely ſorrel ſtallion, about 4 feet 10 inches high, has been ſhod all round, but loſt all his ſhoes to one. Alſo a likely dark bay horſe, about the ſame height of the ſtallion. Alſo a likely gray horſe, with black mane and tail, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with his hind feet white half way to his knees. The firſt two appears to be young. The owner or owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away immediately. (1) RICHARD RICKS.

HANOVER town, *Auguſt* 18, 1779.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the well known ordinary called *Cartwright's* (containing by eſtimation 600 acres) ſituated on the main road that leads from *Williamſburg* to *Richmond*, *Page's* warehouſes, *Fredericksburg*, &c. Its ſituation for a tavern is equal to any road tavern in *Virginia*. That land is good for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and well timbered, there is a very neceſſary houſe for tavern keeping, the ordinary being large and commodious, with land cleared to work ſix hands to advantage. Whoever purchaſes the above, may have liberty to ſow fall grain; if this place is not ſold by the firſt day of *October* (when poſſeſſion may be had) it will be rented for one or more years. For terms apply to me at *Hanover* town. (tf) RICHARD BURNLEY.

ELIZABETH CITY, *Auguſt* 29, 1779.

RUN away in *February* 1777, AMY, a ſhort lean flat faced wench, about 45 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Sclater*, late of *Charles Pariſh*. TOM, a ſmall thin faced fellow with large full eyes, and ſome of his foreteeth out, and run away in *September* laſt. GEORGE, a ſtout well made fellow, inkneed, very large under lip, and once belonged to the eſtate of Mr. *Gill Armiſtead*, late of *New Kent*. PEG, a black wench, about 40 years old, large red gums and wide mouth. *George* and *Peg* run away this month. I will give THIRTY POUNDS each for the two laſt, and FIFTY POUNDS each for *Tom* and *Amy*, if ſecured in any jail ſo that I get them again. *Tom* is out lawed.

(tf) JOHN CARY.

STOLEN from the plantation of the Honourable *Robert C Nicholas*, Eſq; at *Weſtham*, the 23d of *July* laſt, in the night, two likely bay HORSES; the largeſt is about 5 feet high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his mane has been roached, but is half grown out, ſhort ſwitch tail, hump back, droop rump, natural pacer, has been lately ſhod before, and branded on the near ſhoulder I T or I F, as well as I remember. The other about 7 years old, 14 hands high, with a long thin tail, and hanging mane. Whoever gives me, or Col. *George Nicholas* in *Hanover*, ſuch intelligence that I get them again, ſhall receive a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and on conviction of the thief, ſo that he be brought to condign puniſhment, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

(1) WILLIAM WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, about a twelvemonth ago, a pied heifer, with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and ſlit in the left, has now with her, a calf. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50l.

(1) JOHN HARRIS.